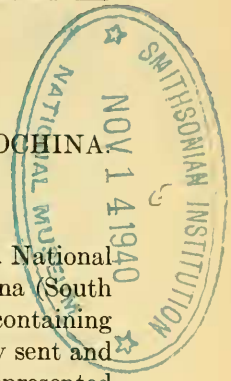


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PROCEEDINGS
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SIX NEW FORMS OF BIRDS FROM INDOCHINA
BY J. H. RILEY.¹

Dr. Joseph F. Rock has recently sent in to the U. S. National Museum a second consignment of birds from Indochina (South and Central Annam, Cochinchina, and Cambodia), containing a large number of additional forms to those previously sent and additional specimens to some of the races scantily represented in the former shipment. Among other things, he made special efforts to secure specimens of the Giant Ibis, *Thaumatibis gigantea*, in Cambodia, and in this was very successful. The following six forms apparently require separation and are named accordingly. I am indebted to the American Museum of Natural History, through Dr. Ernst Mayr, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, through Mr. Rodolphe M. de Schauensee, for the loan of specimens used in comparison.

Pericrocotus peregrinus sacerdos, subsp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum, No. 360,788, Sambor, Cambodia, January, 1940.

Similar to *Pericrocotus peregrinus vividus* Baker, but more deeply colored below, on the rump, and on the tips to the outer tail feathers; size slightly smaller. Wing, 70; tail, 67.5; culmen, 11.

Remarks.—This form is founded on three males from Cambodia and a pair from the Langbian Plateau, southern Annam. These have been compared with a good series from Siam and Tenasserim. The male from the Langbian Plateau is in a bleached post-breeding season plumage and is indistinguishable from Siamese males, but I am placing it with the Cambodian series on size. The three males from Cambodia and one male from South Annam measure: wing, 67.5-70.5 (69.4); tail, 67.5-68.5 (67.9); culmen, 10.5-11 (10.7). Ten males from Tenasserim (3) and Siam (7): wing, 67-75 (71.7); tail, 69-76 (72.6); culmen, 10.5-11 (10.8). The single female from the Langbian Plateau does not differ appreciably in color from the same sex from northern and central Siam, except in size, being somewhat smaller.

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Dicrurus leucophaeus rocki, subsp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum, No. 360,828, Arbré Broyé, South Annam, October, 1939.

Similar to *Dicrurus leucophaeus mouhoti*, but averaging slightly darker and considerably smaller in size. Also similar to *Dicrurus bondi* but darker and the black bristle-like feathers across the forehead well developed. Wing, 137; tail, 128; middle tail-feathers, 91; culmen, 22.

Remarks.—This form is founded upon seventeen specimens from the Langbian highlands of South Annam which have been compared with a good series of *Dicrurus leucophaeus mouhoti*, mostly from northern and southeastern Siam, and four specimens of *Dicrurus bondi* (including the type). The measurements of the three forms are as follows: Ten males from northern and southeastern Siam: wing, 138–143 (140); tail, 136–151 (142.8); middle tail-feathers, 93.5–107.5 (99.3); culmen, 22.5–24 (23.2). Eight males from South Annam: wing, 129.5–138 (134.6); tail, 118–135 (128.3); middle tail-feathers, 81–99 (91); culmen, 19.5–22 (20.9).

The three males of *Dicrurus bondi*: wing, 127–134 (131); tail 114.5–120 (118); middle tail-feathers, 86–94 (89.3); culmen, 20–21 (20.5).

Walden (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, vol. 5, 1870, p. 220) described *Buchanga mouhoti* from Cambodia as darker than *B. leucophaea*, when the opposite is the case. I believe this type must have been an immature specimen. His measurement of the wing is too short and of the middle tail-feathers too long. As no specific type locality was given, I would definitely designate Angkor, Cambodia, as the type locality.

Named in honor of Dr. Joseph F. Rock, who has done so much for the botany and ornithology of the East.

Drymocataphus albiventer vicinus, subsp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum, No. 360,926, Fimnon, South Annam, November, 1939.

Similar to *Drymocataphus albiventer cinnamomeus*, but the throat is more extensively white, the hastate markings on the throat more pronounced and blackish rather than brownish; sides of face more grayish; color above and below, averaging lighter; culmen longer. Wing, 56; tail, 48; culmen, 14.

Remarks.—The present form is founded upon six specimens from the Langbian region of South Annam, but only a pair has been available for comparison of *Drymocataphus albiventer cinnamomeus*. While the two forms are separated widely geographically, they are remarkably alike in color.

Stachyridopsis ruficeps paganus, subsp. nov.

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum, No. 360,911, Fimnon, South Annam, November, 1939.

Similar to *Stachyridopsis ruficeps davidi* from Szechwan, but a lighter, brighter yellow below; pileum lighter, more yellowish rufous; upperparts lighter, grayish olive, instead of citrine drab. Wing, 54; tail, 50.5; culmen, 13.

Remarks.—The present form is founded upon two males and two females

from the Langbian region of South Annam. These have been compared with nineteen specimens of *S. r. davidi* from Szechwan. The female is much lighter below than the male, olive buff, very lightly washed with chartreuse yellow, the throat with fine dusky streaks. It differs in the same way as the male in a lesser degree.

There is little or no difference in size between the two forms.

***Pycnonotus finlaysoni eous*, subsp. nov.**

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum, No. 360,964, Col. des Nuages, Quinhon Road, Central Annam, January, 1940.

Similar to *Pycnonotus finlaysoni finlaysoni* from the Malay Peninsula, but the underparts grayer, the crissum and under tail-coverts averaging a deeper yellow; upperparts darker; closed wing outwardly a more greenish yellow. Wing, 78.5; tail, 73; culmen, 15.

Remarks.—Of the present form, the series consists of one male from the Langbian Plateau, three males from the type locality, two males and one unsexed from Cambodia. These have been compared with a good series from the Malay Peninsula and a large series from Siam. The specimens from the lower Malay Peninsula have a brownish tinge to the lowerparts, especially on the chest, rarely found further north in the upper part of the Peninsula. Specimens from eastern Siam grade towards the present form if they should not actually be placed with them. There is little or no difference in size between the two forms.

***Microscelis psaroides impar*, subsp. nov.**

Type.—Male, U. S. National Museum, No. 360,989, dense forests south of Dalat, South Annam, October, 1939.

Similar to *Microscelis psaroides concolor* but smaller and averaging lighter on the back. Wing, 121; tail, 98; culmen, 21.5.

Remarks.—This form is founded upon fourteen specimens from the mountains of South Annam and has been compared with thirty-seven specimens from Siam, six adults from Yunnan, three specimens from French Laos, and one specimen from Tonkin.

Ten males from northern Siam measure: wing, 125–134 (128); tail, 102–113 (106); culmen, 24–26 (24.8).

Seven males from South Annam: wing, 115.5–125 (121); tail, 89.5–105 (97); culmen, 21.5–24 (22.6).

The females are smaller than the males and the differences in this sex are not so great.

Ten females from northern Siam measure: wing, 116–123.5 (119.6); tail, 94–105 (98.7); culmen, 21–25 (22.7).

Seven females from South Annam: wing, 113.5–118 (115.6); tail, 88–97 (90); culmen, 21–23.5 (22.3).

Only four of the Yunnan specimens are sexed, three as males. They are slightly darker above than the northern Siamese series, but upon measurement agree with them. The differences, if there are any, are too slight to be recognized by name. The Laos and Tonkin specimens are in bad shape and not suitable for comparison, but they probably belong with the northern form.